

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION**

ISAAC WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff,

vs.

COMMISSIONER OF
SOCIAL SECURITY,
Defendant.

Case No. 1:15-cv-634
Dlott, J.
Litkovitz, M.J.

**REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION**

This matter is before the Court on plaintiff's motion for attorney fees and expenses under the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA") (Doc. 20), which the Commissioner does not oppose (Doc. 21).

The EAJA provides for an award of attorney fees and costs to a party who prevails in a civil action against the United States "when the position taken by the Government is not substantially justified and no special circumstances exist warranting a denial of fees." *Bryant v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 578 F.3d 443, 445 (6th Cir. 2009) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A)). The EAJA provides:

[A] court shall award to a prevailing party other than the United States fees and other expenses, in addition to any costs awarded pursuant to subsection (a), incurred by that party in any civil action (other than cases sounding in tort), including proceedings for judicial review of agency action, brought by or against the United States in any court having jurisdiction of that action, unless the court finds that the position of the United States was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust.

28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A).

For its position to be substantially justified, the United States must show that it had a reasonable basis in law and in fact to undertake the challenged action. *Pierce v. Underwood*, 487 U.S. 552 (1988). Under the EAJA, substantial justification means the government's position was "justified in substance or in the main." *Id.* at 565. In other words, the Court must determine

whether the government's position was justified in law and in fact to a degree that would satisfy a reasonable person. *Id.* See also *Perket v. Sec'y of H.H.S.*, 905 F.2d 129, 132 (6th Cir. 1990); *Jankovich v. Bowen*, 868 F.2d 867, 869 (6th Cir. 1989). It is the government's burden under the EAJA to prove that its position was substantially justified. See *Scarborough v. Principi*, 541 U.S. 401, 414-15 (2004).

In this case, plaintiff is the prevailing party. Upon joint stipulation of the parties, the Court remanded this matter for further administrative proceedings pursuant to Sentence Four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). (Doc. 18).

In addition, the position taken by the Commissioner was not substantially justified. The Commissioner does not oppose plaintiff's EAJA application and, therefore, has not met her burden of proving substantial justification. (See Doc. 21); *Scarborough*, 541 U.S. at 414-15.

Further, after careful review of the record, the Court finds no evidence of special circumstances to bar a fee award here. Accordingly, plaintiff's counsel is entitled to an award of EAJA fees for counsel's work conducted before this Court (i.e., the work in securing the remand).

Plaintiff has requested an award of EAJA fees and costs in the amount of \$1,972.00, which represents \$1,572.00 in attorney fees and \$400.00 in costs. The Court finds the requested hourly rate of \$170.00, adjusted for cost-of-living increases since enactment of the EAJA, and the \$400.00 in costs and expenses are reasonable. See 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A). However, the Court finds that plaintiff has miscalculated the number of hours spent on this case. Specifically, the itemized timesheet that plaintiff has attached to the EAJA application totals only 7.33 hours, not the 9.25 hours for which plaintiff seeks an award of fees. (See Doc. 20 at 9). Multiplying 7.33 hours by the reasonable hourly rate of \$170.00 would result in a fee award of \$1,246.10, not

the \$1,572.00 fee award that plaintiff seeks. Thus, plaintiff should receive a total EAJA award of \$1,646.10, which represents \$1,246.10 in attorney fees and \$400.00 in costs.


The fee award is payable to plaintiff rather than plaintiff's counsel. *See Astrue v. Ratliff*, 560 U.S. 586, 598 (2010). *See also Renneker v. Astrue*, No. 1:10-cv-386, 2012 WL 12696, at *2 (S.D. Ohio Jan. 4, 2012) (Beckwith, J.) (noting that "assignment of an EAJA award executed in advance of any actual award, violates the Anti-Assignment Act, 31 U.S.C. § 3272," and that to make an award directly to the attorney before the Commissioner determines whether the plaintiff owes a pre-existing debt to the United States against which the EAJA fee award could be offset "would jeopardize the ability of the United States to collect such debts, if any exist"). As the award of EAJA fees may be offset against any pre-existing debt plaintiff may owe to the United States, the fee award must be made to plaintiff and not to plaintiff's attorney.

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED THAT:

Plaintiff's motion for an award of attorney fees and costs (Doc. 20) be **GRANTED IN PART** and plaintiff be awarded a total of **\$1,646.10** in attorney fees and costs under the EAJA.

Date: _____

9/15/2016


Karen L. Litkovitz
United States Magistrate Judge

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NOTICE TO THE PARTIES REGARDING THE FILING OF OBJECTIONS TO R&R

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b), **WITHIN 14 DAYS** after being served with a copy of the recommended disposition, a party may serve and file specific written objections to the proposed findings and recommendations. This period may be extended further by the Court on timely motion for an extension. Such objections shall specify the portions of the Report objected to and shall be accompanied by a memorandum of law in support of the objections. If the Report and Recommendation is based in whole or in part upon matters occurring on the record at an oral hearing, the objecting party shall promptly arrange for the transcription of the record, or such portions of it as all parties may agree upon, or the Magistrate Judge deems sufficient, unless the assigned District Judge otherwise directs. A party may respond to another party's objections **WITHIN 14 DAYS** after being served with a copy thereof. Failure to make objections in accordance with this procedure may forfeit rights on appeal. *See Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); *United States v. Walters*, 638 F.2d 947 (6th Cir. 1981).